THE REBELLION.

Reported Death of Jefferson Davis.

Another Victory of the Union Troops in Western Virginia.

BATTLE AT BOONE COURT HOUSE.

Total Rout of the Rebel Forces.

THE TOWN BURNED BY THE UNION TROOPS.

Continuous Skirmishing Near Bailey's Cross Roads.

Additional Details of the Capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras.

Arrival of the Minnesota with the Rebel Prisoners.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMER HARRIET LANE.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

Lexington Reported in Possession of the Union Forces,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

REPORTED DEATH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. patch has been received here to-day from Rich-

and, via Louisville, announcing the death of Jeff. Davis.

counts for the display of flags at balf mast from SKIRMISHING NEAR BAILET'S OROSS BOADS—THE RE-BEL WORKS ON MUNSON'S BILL COMPLETED.

There has been a brisk skirmishing going on in the neighborhood of Bailey's Cross Roads all day long. There were no casualties upon our side, and none positively known on the part of the rebels.

e rebels at Munson's Hill have completed their earthsorks. It is expected hourly that they will open fire works. It is expected hourly that they will open fire from that point upon our force at the Cross Roads. They are becoming daily more bold, deflant and embittered. This morning they erected a gallows on Munson's Hill, in sight of our camp, and hung a man, leav-ing his body dangling there in full view for several hours. It is supposed that it was some enfortunate Union man of Virginia, who refused to for-swear his alleciance to his lectimate government at the swear his allegiance to his legitimate government at the caprice of those who have overrun poor old Virginia. A retribution, quick and sure, must surely be meted out reants, who outrage all the rules of both Christianity and humanity.

The rebels at Munson's Hill are practising their ar-Biery in throwing balls and shell into the adjacen es, competling the inmates, chiefly women and children, to flee to the woods for safety.

A REBBL GENERAL OFFICER SUPPOSED TO BE SHOT. equadron of rebel cavalry, apparently acting as an escort to an officer in a very showy uniform. It was not believed that the parties were pickets fired a rifle and the officer was observed to fall ments were placed at half-mast, and have remained so until to-day. From this circumstance it is supposed that one of their generals had been killed. This practice of firing upon pickets is disapproved by

Beneral McClellan, but notwithstanding agreements be enemy occupying advanced posts, parties of rebels daily and nightly creep upon our sentinels under the cover of woods and cornfields, and murder true that one of their generals has been picked off by

by the sound of heavy firing down the river, but it was escertained to proceed from artillerist had a firing drill. from Fort Elleworth, where the

DIVISION.

The rebel account, via Louisville, of the capture of General Resenctans and his force, near Beverly, is utter-without foundation. It is simply one of the fabricahere from General Rosencrans' camp since the date of his

to take command of the rebel army on the Potomac in person, after the adjournment of the rebel congress, is nfirmatory of the rumor that General Beauregard had been cashiered for not following up the retreat of General

cDowell's column from Bull rau. INCENDIARY FIRES AT WASHINGTON-ATTEMPT TO

there were two fires here, evidently the work of incendiaries. They were attended by circumstances indicating very strongly that they were planned as accessories to a rescue of the female prisoners recently arrested and now under guard in the residence of one of them for treasonthe vicinity of this residence. Directly after the alarm whom were recognized, made a persistant attempt to from the flames. The guard was compelled to charge second alarm was given, another group of men cautiously the alert did not attempt to obtain an entrance. Thes diarism was a part of the plan of the rebel friends of the of the excitement occasioned by the fire, place them in which they have sacrificed everything pertaining to their ence, within the very walls of our capital, of a body of outrageous, to embarrass the government and aid the

EPPECT OF THE VICTORY AT HATTERAS INLET. The news of the brilliant Union victory at Hatteras Inlet has not only gladdened the hearts and brightened the faces of all loyal citizens, but has produced the wildest enthusiaem throughout our army of the Potomac. The

nen are eager to wipe out the disgrace of Bull run by At evening parade last night the news was communicated to each brigade, and the cheering was so loud it was heard on this side of the river. The arrival of all the official reports, and a vast amount of other interesting details, and the correspondence of the rebei officers, furnished exclusively to the Herald, has added to the existing enthusiasm, and made the faces of the disunionists still longer than before. In a short time after the arrival of the cars not a copy of the pape could be purchased. The biographical sketches of officers added much to the interest of the account of the victory.

TRANSPORTATION SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY. omac are enormous. Notwithstanding the full comple-ment already in use, there are on hand twelve hundred additional wagons, two thousand mules, and nearly for thousand horses, and others are daily arriving by rail.

ARMY PROMOTIONS. promoted to Brigadier Generals:—
Lawrence P. Graham. Silas
John J. Abercrombie. Geo.
Chas. J. Biddle. Justin

CAPTURE OF WARLIER STORES. Yesterday a sloop was brought up, captured by one of our armed cutters on the Potomac. It was filled with arms, ammunition, blankets, percussion caps, medicines surgical instruments, &c., destined for the rebel army

BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE. On Saturday Professor Lowe made an acoronautic recon-onnoissance at Ball's Cross Roads, within range of the nemy's rifled cannon. During the descent two rifled on shots were fired at him, but the balls fell short of

PAYMENT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S MEN. All the employes of the Quartermaster's Department were paid off in gold to-day.

GENERAL BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS. oon, when he leaves for Massachusetts, where he and then will leave immediately for Fortress Monroe, to

THE ILLINOIS TROOPS IN SERVICE. The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne has arrived on busines onnected with the arriving of the troops of Illinois which State has nearly fifty thousand men in service.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD. The Navy Department has directed the following ap continents to be made at the Brooklyn Navy Yards iel Collins, Master Sparmaker.

John Mitchell, Master Blockmaker. William Atkinson, Foreman Painter. Daniel Lindsay, Timber Inspector. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE BLOCKADE.

ish government contemplates any change of position ac SAFETY OF THE STEAMER HARRIET LANK.

The Navy Department has been officially informed th ner Harriet Lane, which grounded at Cape Hatteras, floated off on Saturday, but not until after Capt. ce had thrown her guns overboard; MOVEMENTS OF THE CABINET.

Secretaries Seward and Cameron having returned. At-torney General Bates is the only member of the Cabinet A REGIMENT FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ty from the War Department to raise a regiment of in.

THE CASE OF COLONEL M'CUNN, OF THE NEW YORK THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The order reprimanding Colonel McCunn was read yes nel McCunn resigned. Comment is unnecessary with hose who have read the order published in the HERALD of

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF CORPORATION ATTORNEY Mr. James M. Carlisle, the Corporation Attorney of Washington under Mayor Berrett, and who supplied the

plea for the latter's refusal to take the oath of allegiance, is said to have resigned. SENATOR JOHNSON'S MOVEMENTS. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, has left here for Ken-tucky, at the earnest invitation of leading men of that

State, and will, probably, deliver an address at Lexington, CLAIMS OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW GRANADA.

The Commissioners appointed by the Cass-Herran treaty ment of New Granada, met to-day. Hon. E. M. Leavenworth, of New York, is Commissioner for the United States, and Senor Hertado for New Granada. The claims the Pacific Mail Company and the United States Mail allege they were robbed or injured at the riot, on the Isthmus, on the 15th of April, 1856, being claimants. The counsel for the claimants were Gilbert Dean, of New of this city, was counsel for the government of New Granada. The claims were filed to-day, and to-morrow the Commission will proceed. By the terms of the treaty, posed, but probably the Commissioners will not agree

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Bathle at Beone Court House-Rout of the Rebels-The Town Burned by Union

There was a fight yesterday at Boone Court House, Virginia, resulting in the total rout of the rebels. Loss thirty killed and a large number wounded; forty prisoners were also taken. None were killed on our side, and but six wounded. Our men burned the town,

AFFAIR AT WORTHINGTON, VIRGINIA. WHEELING, September 2, 1861.

General Kelly's staff, with two companies of United States troops, a little after daylight this morning. The rebels were too strong for him, and he was obliged from here last night had not reached the scene of action at our latest advices. Two pieces of artillery were sent to Colonel Crosman's relief from Clarksburg to-day. He reports that he can hold the enemy in check until rein-

NEWS FROM MISSOURI. LEXINGTON REPORTED IN POSSESSION OF THE UNION FORCES.

Lexington, it is rumored, was in possession of the Union troops last Friday. Reinforcements have reached there before this, and no apprehensions are now felt for its safety. In an attack on Thursday several Union

General Pope leaves for Quincy this evening, and will immediately take the field in person in North Missouri.

NEWS FROM CAIRO.

Camp Scott, Sept. 2, 1861. General Prentiss and staff arrived at Cape Girardeau on Sunday afternoon. His army is encamped at Jackson, ten miles west. No rebel camps were found between

General Grant superseder General Prentiss, who has Jeff. Thompson yesterday took \$100,000 from the Bank

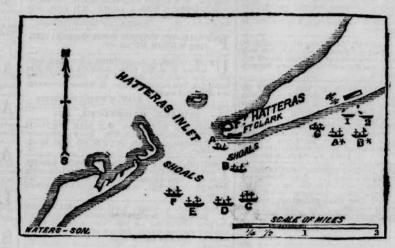
NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1, 1861. A special despatch to the New Orleans Della, from Rich,

mond the 28th, says that Jeff. Davis is so ill that Congress had adjourned to await his convalence.

After the adjournment of Congress Jeff. Davis will take command in person of the army on the Potemac.

THE CAPTURED FORTS AT HATTERAS INLET.

Position of the Union Troops and Squadron and the Rebel Forts Hatteras and Clark.



A. At-Harriet Lane.

E-Wabash G-Pawnee.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Appeal to the People by the Secretary

of the Treasury.

Your national government, compelled by a guilty conspiracy culminating in a causeless insurrection, is engaged in a war for the security and liberty, for the suacy of the law, for the defence of the Union, and for the maintenance of popular institutions. For the mean to defray the necessary expenses of this war your Congress has directed that an appeal be made to you, by opening a subscription to a national loan of one hun-dred and fifty millions of dollars. Already the en-

gress has directed that an appeal be made to you, by opening a subscription to a national loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Aiready the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Beston have manifested their clear sense, both of duty and interest, by a subscription of \$50,000,000. Congress, under which this subscription was received, wisely provided, however, that the advantages as well as the patriotic satisfaction of a participation in this loan shall be offered not to the capitalists of the great cities only, but to the people of the whole country. In order to secure a substantial reward for their public spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of government, Congress has directed that an interest of 73-10 per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed, an interest not liable to State taxation, but constituting for subscribers a revenue not only certain in recoupt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary investment.

And in order to afford all citizens equal opportunities of participation in these advantages, Congress has further directed that subscriptions be received for sums as small as \$50, as well as for large amounts, and that should the subscriptions exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be preferred in its distribution. Each subscriber on payment of his subscription will be entitled to receive Treasury notes egani a mamount in such denominations as he may prefer, whether of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, or \$5,000. The interest at 7 3-1p per annum will be on the notes of \$500 one cent, on \$100 two cents, on \$500 ten cents, on \$1,000 two cents, on \$500 ten cents, on \$1,000 two cents on \$1,000 two cent

amount of property and production.

The objects are Union. Permanent peace and security at home and respect abroad are imperified by this unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehends at once their magnitude. They rise above party—they belong to no administration—they concern the whole country during all time, under every administration, and in every relation, foreign or domestic; and the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the property and productions of the country. The real and personal values in the Union States reach the vast aggregate of \$16.000.000.000, and in the States now loyal to the Union this aggregate is \$11,000.000.000.000, and in the States now loyal to the Union this aggregate is \$11,000.000.000.000. The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons conversant with such investigations at more than \$100,000.000 while the well considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute warrant the confident expectation that if the war is proceeded the the cost, beyond the revenue, will hardly exceed the \$250,000,000 loan authorized by Congress, and, with a due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditures of Great Britain or France in years of peace.

And it is not unreasonable to hope that the auspicious result of peace may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the States in insurrection—that they will review their action, weigh their own wolfare, consider the disposition of the people of the whole country to recognise all their constitutional rights, and to allow them their full share in the benefits of the common government, and renew their allegiance to the Union which in an evil hour they have been temped to throw off. Will they not reflect that the war in which the government has been constrained is not a war for their subjugation, but awar for national existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the States i

Mayou's Office, New York, Sept 1, 1861.

Permit me to correct the erroneous statement, to the effect that the Daily News newspaper has passed into my hands. I have no interest whatever in the paper, and shall not, either directly or indirectly, have any, or attempt to direct its course.

My own position upon the great question now before the country was taken early, and has been maintained consistently.

consistently.

I am for a vigorous and the university of the government in all its force and integrity.

No person or press is authorized to express my opinions. In this matter I recognise to express my opinions, in this matter I recognise to personal or partisan obligations which shall alter or influence my course. Very truly, yours, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Special from ex-Secretary Holf.—At the solicitation of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and other officers, ex-Secretary Holt has consented to audrens a public meeting of our ciffsens at Irving Hall, Irving place, corner of Fifteenth street, this (Tuesday) evening, September 2, at eight o'clock.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE GEN. LYON.

For three days the remains of a dead soldier of the York well attested her grief for the ioss and respect for the valor that characterized the death of the distinguished defender of his country's flag. The obsequies of General Nathaniel Lyon, the soldier who fell while at the head of his men in Missouri, previous to the final deday. Free access was allowed all persons to view the comin from nine o'clock A. M. until one o'clock P. M., and during that time upwards of 15,000 per-sons visited the Governor's Room, where the remains have reposed since their arrival in this city on Saturday last. A body of police carefully

sons visited the Governor's Room, where the remains have reposed since their arrival in this city on Saturday last. A body of police carefully guarded the entrance to the room, and none were admitted but those who really seemed to understand the seeme on which they were about to gaze. Company C, of the Seventh regiment, Captain Price, were detached as a guard of honor, to keep watch over the body, and two soldiers stood at the head and two at the foot of the coffin doring the day. The stream of visiters continued during the entire time alloited for the reception, and one by one the citizens were admitted, who slowly walked areand the coffin and made their departure through another door at the extreme end of the room.

The whole proceedings were conducted with that solemnity and good taste which were due to the memory of the departed soldier and the deeds which kave made his name famous in the annals of his glorious profession. Each visiter looked as though he or she fell with a true force, the peculiar circumstances which led to the untime if years to the travers of the dead, yet all seemest induced within the narrow I mints of his last conch, wronged in his winding sheet, many days the collings and the continued of the work of the search of the contract of the dead, by at all seemest ambued withfithe same melancholy and holiness of feeling which are sure to be harrowed up when confronting, face to face, the grion mouster Death. All knew that Nathani-Lyon ay within the narrow I mints of his last conch, wronged in his winding sheet, many days the collings which are sure to be harrowed up when confronting, face to face, the grion mouster Death. All knew that Nathani-Lyon ay within the narrow I mints of his last conch, wronged hy the confinence of the contract of

TO THE LION-BEARTED GEN. NATHANIEL LYON.

Thy name is immortal;
Thy name is immortal;
Thy battles are o'er;
Sleep, sleep, calmly sleep,
On thy dear native shore.

New York, Sept. 2, 1861.
The poerry was written evidently by a lady, and was placed upon the coffin during the day.
THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.
It was not until shortly after three o'clock that the military began to form in the Park for the funeral procession. The Park was filled by a large crowd, who conducted themselves with that decorum and silence which besitted the place and the occasion. The Seventh regiment were drawn up in line opposite the Hall and presented a splendid appearance, dressed in white pantaloons, gray costs and full dress hats. Silence regioned amid the vist crowd, and no jocose word or rowdy expression disturbed the solemnity of the hour. At four o'clock the coffin was borne from the Governor's Room by the Missouri Volunteers, who escort the remains home, and placed upon the hearse, drawn by four gray horses, which was in readiness to receive them. The procession then field into Broadway, as follows:—
Detachment of the Fourth regiment artillery, with four guns.
Companies B and C Third regiment Hussars, two hundred

Companies B and C Third regiment Hussars, two bundred

strong. Missouri
HEARSE. Military Escort.
Co. C,
Co. C,
Total Co. C, Seventh regim't. Officers of the Sixty-ninth, Sixth, Eleventh and other

Seventh regim't. Stypninth, Sixth, Eleventh and other regiments.

Carriages containing members of the Common Council. Broadway was crowded on each side with people, but the occasion was in itself a more peculiar one than any which our citizens have been called upon to participate in for some time. No enthusiasm could be exhibited, no cheering or waving of handsterchefts, none of the wild excitement which has been the leading feature of our great thoroughfare for the past four mouths. All was sample and sill. The multilinde were aware of the days which they owed the dead solder, and respect, sympathy and devotedness were pianly portraged on every feature. The people lined the sidewalks on either side, while the windows and piazzas were equally well filled with ladies, who gazed sadly down upon the soul-stirring procession. Nearly every fing upon Breadway, and indeed throughout the whole city, was at halfmast, and several of them drafted in mourning. The gans of the artillery detachment which joined in the procession were also draped in mourning, and Broadway never before leeked so sombre as it did yesterday while the function was wonding its way to the New Haven depot. The Seventh marching with their arms reversed, headed by a fine band piaying the mournful strains of a dead march, lent a good deal of solemn grandeur to the whole seene.

The route of the procession was up Broadway to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Twenty-seventh street, and up Twenty-seventh street to the New Haven Raifroad.

The route of the procession was up Broadway to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Twenty-seventh street, and up Twenty-seventh street to the New Haven Raifroad depot, where the body remained last night, in order to be transported to Connecticut at an early hour this morning. The body during the night was under guard of the Tisrd company Seventh regiment, Captain Frice.

Capt J. B. Plummer, who was wounded in the battle at which Gen. Lyon lost his life, accompanies the remains of his late commander to their last, resting place.

Capt. Plummer is a gallant officer, and distinguished himself in the same of the transport of the department of the last duties due the momery of a departed hero with that promptness and vigor which has always obscarderized her. Like Rileworth and Waru, Gen. Lyon fell in action, and posterity without forget his deeds.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Further Scizure of Rebel Property by the Surveyor of the Port-Names of the Vessels Seized-Copy of the Confiscation Act. In accordance with an act of Congress, approved July 13, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," Surveyor Andrews has been actively engaged during the past fortyeight hours in seizing numerous vessels in this port be-longing to citizens of the rebel States. No less than twenty-seven vessels, among which are several first class ships and one steamer have been already seize through the exertions of Mr. Andrews, and yet the good through the exertions of Mr. Andrews, and yet the good work is not half accomplished. By the time the Surveyor and his indefatigable Inspector, Thomas J. Brown, get through with the delicate task they have now on hand, shipping merchants in the South will not fall to realize the effects of Jeff. Davis' rebellion, and most deeply deplore the part they have played in the great national drama now being enacted.

The seizures are made under the direct observation of Mr. Andrews when he have required active. Biefelect and

The seizures are made under the direct observation of Mr. Andrews, who has the revenue cutter Birkbeck and several plateens of officers at his disposal. Among the vessels pounced upon yesterday was the steamship Marion and the ship Trumbull, the latter being leaded with grain and ready to depart for Europe. An officer is placed on board of every vessel thus seried, and care is taken that none of the confiscated property shall escape. The following are the names of the vessels seized up to vesterday afternoon.

Class | Name. |Belonging to.| Owner. Lambert.
d. E. Howland.
J. H. Brower & Co.
D. Curry.
D. Currie & Co. J. T. B. Maxwell.
E. S. Powell.
J. H. Brower & Co.
M. R. Ludwig.
W. T. Frost.
H. L. Richardson & Co.
J. & N. Smith & Co.
A. Pickering & Co. Vm. H. Wharton Crest of the Wave St. Charles. Richmond. D. & W. Currie & Co.
Richmond. J. Currie.
Richmond. D. & W. Currie.
New York. J. H. Brow. r & Co.
New York. Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Richmond. D. & W. Currie & Co.
Richmond. D. & W. Currie & Co.
Richmond. D. & W. Currie & Co.
New York. J. & N. Smith & Co.

What purported to be a copy of the confiscation u which the Surveyer is now proceeding was published in one of the morning newspapers yesterday. It proved, the confiscation of negroes only. In order that our read Andrews does act, we annex a copy of it as follows:-

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the execution of the provisions of this act, and of the other laws of the United States providing for the collection of duties on imports and tominge, it may and shall be lawful for the President, in addition to the revenue cutters in service, to employ in aid thereof such other suitable vessels as may, in his judgment, be, equired.

Sec. 3. And be it further canceted, That the forfeitures and penalities incourred by virtue of this act may be mitted.

gated or remitted, in pursuance of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the act entitled "An act providing for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," approved March third, seventeen hundred and ninety seven, or in cases where special circumstances may seem to require it, according to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Soc. 9. And be it further enacted, That proceedings on seizures for forfeitures under this act may be pursued in the couries of the United States in any district into which the property so seized may be taken and proceedings instituted; and such courts shall have and entertain as full jurisdiction over the same as if the seizure was made in that district. Approved July 13, 1861.

THE CONFISCATION ACT IN BOSTON.

Bosron, Sept. 2, 1861.

The barks Moneynick and Sumter, both partly owned in Charleston, were seized hero to-day by the United States Marshal.

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

Arrival of the Minnesota with the Prisoners.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE EXPLOIT.

MAPS OF CAPE HATTERAS AND INLETS

Misplaced Confidence of the Rebels in the Fortifications.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA.

This Port.

The steam frigate Minnesota, carrying the broad pennant of Commodore Silas H. Stringham, which has borne so conspicuous a part in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, on the North Carolina coast, arrived in this harbor about nine o'clock yesterday morning. The Min nesota has on board six hundred and seventy-four prison ers of war that surrendered to our forces under Major General Benjamin F. Butler, to which they were trans-

ferred from the Adelaide.

When the Minnesota was first signalized coming up the Narrows, and the news telegraphed to the city, thoucatch a glimpse of the vessel, and if, perchance, some of the prisoners on board. The French steamer as the Minnesota passed her, in honor of the gallant bor. The veteran officer pushed out in a boat to the frigate came to anchor, he was greeted with the most unbounded enthusiasm. The Commodore immediately set out for his home in Brooklyn to visit his family. whom he had not seen for several months. In his ab-sence from the vessel the command devolves upon Capt. Case, who allowed no person to come on board under any

The throng of spectators on the Battery continued until dark, as it was expected that the prisoners would be transferred to some of the fertifications during the day. The vessel itself seemed to be an attraction, and, with the exception of being somewhat weather beaten, she pro-sented a very neat appearance. The crew were distribumarine guard on board, nothing save here and there a strange uniform could be descried, which evidently be-longed to one of the robel prisoners, taking advantage of the indulgence of the Commodore in allowing them to

harbor is in accordance with an order issued to that effect by the Secretary of the Navy, Welles, and furthermore, because our forts offer greater security for the safe keeping of prisoners than any other works of the same kind. During the day United States Marshal Robert Mur ray visited the frigate, probably to assume charge of the prisoners; but nothing as to their disposition has transpired, except that the officers are to be domiciled at Fort Lafayette. At this place they will keep company with his Honor, Mayor Berrett, of Washing ington, the Baltimore Police Commissioners and others

there for safekeeping.
Yesterday afternoon the prisoners were allowed to come from below to the starboard side of the spar deck; otherwise they are confined on the orlog deck. The

The following is a correct list of the officers artached to

the Minnesota:—
Commander and Flag Captain—A. Ludlow Case.
Flag Lieutenant—E. C. Gratton.
Flag Secretary—Geo. B. Haistead.
First Lieutenant and Executive Officer—J. C. Howell.
Second Lieutenant—Mm. Gibson.
Third Lieutenant—John Walters.
Fourth Lieutenant—J. P. Foster.
Flyth Lieutenant—C. L. Franklin.
Matter—C. M. Schoommaker.
Midshipman—R. S. McCook.
Purser—Robt. Petit.
Fleet Surgeon—Thos. Dillard.
Chief Engineer—Chas. F. Loring.
First Assistant Engineers—W. W. Dungan, George S.
Bright, George W. Senser.
Third Assistant Engineers—R. S. Talbot, E. J. Whitaker,
Colin Haverly.
LANDING OF COMMODORE STRINGHAM AT THE BAT-

LANDING OF COMMODORS STRINGBAM AT THE BAT-

TERY.

The news of the brilliant naval victory which crowned the arms of the expeditionary fleet which but a few days ago sailed from Fortress Morroe, sent a thrill of joy through the breast of every Union man in this great community. The arrival of the flagship Minnesota, with the gallant Commodore Stringham, commander of the exthe gallant Commodore Stringham, commander of the expedition, in this port yesterday morning, which became
known at an early hour, drew thousands of people to the
Battery, off which she lay. The desire to see the noble
vessel was intensified as the booming of her gurs in salute
was heard through the streets of the city. The rush te
the Battery partook of the character of the excitement
evinced from time to time for late to see some favorite
regiment off, or to greet one just returned from the wars.
But few who had assembled there conceived the hope of
being gratified with a sight of the gallant commander of
the noble vessel which had of hate so proudly berne the
flag of the country in the heat of battle. But such a
gratification was nevertheless in store for many. A little
after the steamer came to anchor a boat was seen lowered from her decks, fully mained, and presently the long
sweeps of the oar told that an officer was being rowed
ashere. Many conjectures were ventured upon; but one
in particular, expressed aboud, showed the feelings of the
crowd, especially of that numerous portion of it
to whom the individual referred to belonged. As the boat approached some one cred
out, "I see a rebelt uniform—th's grebel prisoner;" upon
which a genuine paddy present oxclaimed, "Arrah, thin,
murther, is it a thraned rebel they'd dar to bring here!
Look out for him, boys."

At last a person who recognized Commodore Stringham
informed the anxious crowd that it was the victor of Cape
Hatteras himself who was approaching. On the information
away rushed the crowd to the barge office, and there they pedition, in this port yesterday morning, which became

informed the animous crowd that is was the victor of cape Hatteras himself who was approaching. On the information away rushed the crowd to the barge effice, and there they intercepted the gallant Commodore, cheering and hurrahing him in a most enthusiastic manner as he proceeded to the Brooklyn ferry, on his way to the Navy Tard. On the boat he was the cynosure of all eyes, and at the other side he was loudly cheered up to the moment of his departure in a carriage.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE PEABODY AT FORTRESS MONROE.

SAFETY OF THE HARRIET LANE—THE REBEL LOSS

IN THE ACTION.

FORTEES MONROW, Sept. 1, }

Via Harmone, Sept. 2, 1961. }

The gloamer George Peabody arrived from Hauctes In [CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]